

ALLIES PAYING WAY FOR STILL GREATER BLOW

Critics Belittle German Claim That Western Drive Is Stopped.

LOOP ABOUT THIEPVALL IS DRAWN TIGHTER

Leipsic Redoubt Being Slowly Closed in Upon by Haig's Army.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 15.—Sharp thrusts which went ground both for the British and the French on the West front last night have been succeeded by another, broken only by the incessant artillery combat.

While the Germans insist that the Allied offensive is spent, military critics here declare that the way is being cleared for a greater blow yet. "The earthquake of which the German newspapers gave insufficient warning," as the French describe it, is still rolling.

Haig's forces have driven the Germans out of most of the trenches northwest of Pozieres in which they gained a footing yesterday. Further west they forced the enemy's trenches at the Mouquet farm, directly east of Thiepval.

By these attacks the loop around Thiepval has been drawn tighter and the town lies now in a pocket. The French, taking part in a similar position. As soon as the British line further east is advanced the British will be ready to make a new attack toward Thiepval.

Rattling German Nerves.

South of Arrmentieres last night the British made a faint attack on the German trenches. This had a twofold effect. It rattled the German nerves and increased the dread of a British attack from an unsuspected quarter. The numerous patrol raids along the front have added weight to this fear.

The French, bailing for the time their attacks on the Somme, launched a new assault on the right bank of the Meuse and pushed the Crown Prince's forces further back from Verdun. They carried German trenches on a front of 300 yards for a depth of 100 yards and then repulsed German efforts to wrest back the positions.

Nothing illustrates better the moral resiliency of the French than this attack. After six months of unrepulsed bombardment they again have taken the offensive in the Verdun battle. The gallantry of the grenadiers penetrated the German trenches.

Despite the fact that the Germans are rushing every available man and gun to the British front, where the threat is still the greater, the victory of the French at Verdun stands out as a fine piece of work.

Germans Think Worst of Offensive Is Over

Berlin, Aug. 13 (via London, Aug. 15).

—The worst of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme is over, German officers on that front say, although it is conceded the efforts of the Allied troops to pierce the German lines have probably not ended. This belief was expressed confidently literally dozens of times to a correspondent on a four-day trip along the front, from a point not far from Peronne in a southeasterly direction.

The least optimistic of the officers expressed the belief that they might have about one more month of trench fighting. The more optimistic think the offensive can already be said to be over. All agreed that any appreciable future advance by the Allies was out of the question.

Many Gas and Flame Bombs.

Nearly every one of the German officers, from subalterns on the front to generals in the rear, mentioned the huge amounts of gas and incendiary bombs used and the difficulties in combating this style of fighting. All united in upbraiding and generous praise of the fighting qualities of their opponents.

The correspondent's trip was so planned that it was possible to see an infinite variety of the defensive methods—huge mortars that seemed to shoot incessantly, gas masks which were made available instantly everywhere, observation points constructed at every vantage place, captive balloons, aeroplanes and even carrier pigeons, which were kept in the front trenches against the possibility of the destruction of all other means of communication.

A dramatic climax to the trip was a night battle, viewed from the so-called fighting station commanded by the captain who acted as guide. It was nearly midnight when he led the way past a shell riddled field to an observation point built into the top of an apple tree. From this post the whole front was visible for from twelve to fourteen miles.

The heavily clouded sky was illuminated as by lightning by the bursting shells from the French guns a few miles away, and the answering fire of the German batteries of all calibers. The earth fairly shook and hearing

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was difficult. The captain laughingly declared he enjoyed life in the open far better than his previous existence in Berlin.

Like all regimental and corps commanders, the captain spoke admiringly of the remarkable bravery of the English and French opponents. The English 40-centimetre guns are to be particularly destructive, and the Germans estimate that they are opposed on this front by about 4,000 cannon of all sizes.

The spirits of the men do not seem in the least depressed by the offensive, and the officers say the soldiers are hard to hold after a long bombardment and, out of relief at its cessation, unnecessarily expose themselves in infantry actions which

(The dispatch ends abruptly at this point, apparently having been cut short by the censor.)

Day's Official Reports on Somme Offensive

London, Aug. 15.—The French official communication issued this evening says:

"Apart from a somewhat lively cannonade south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse, there is no important event to report on the whole front."

Earlier in the day a French announcement said:

"On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrees and north of Lihons. South of Belloy a German reconnoitering party was dispersed by our rifle fire."

"North of the Aisne an enemy detachment, after a lively bombardment, penetrated a small salient of our lines northwest of Beaulieu. It was driven out by an immediate counter attack."

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a series of minor actions were carried out brilliantly by our grenadiers north of the chapel of Sainte Euse, enabling us to carry some portions of German trenches on a front of 300 yards and a depth of about 100 yards. The enemy attempted to recapture them by a counter attack, which was broken up by our curtains of fire."

"The bombardment continued with considerable violence in the sectors of Fleury and Xaule-Chapitre. Everywhere else the night was calm."

British Official Report.

The British War Office official communication issued this evening says:

"There have been the usual artillery bombardments at various places on the British front. The situation is unchanged and there are no important incidents to report."

"As a result of local fighting northwest of Pozieres during the last two days we have retaken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced an entry into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners."

"Our right flank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed, with loss to the enemy."

"Northwest of Hulloch the enemy exploded a small mine. We occupied the craters. Last night a feinted raid on the enemy's trenches south of Arrmentieres caused much commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage."

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

The Berlin announcement reads: "Yesterday afternoon the British repulsed their attacks from the Oivillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line, and continued them with the greatest violence far into the night. They again obtained a foothold in the same section of our first line trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front from which they were repulsed yesterday morning. Otherwise, all their numerous assaults, which followed each other at short intervals, broke down completely with very sanguinary losses in front of our positions."

"The French twice repeated their fruitless efforts between Maurepas and Hem."

"Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and beyond this sector the artillery battles have not yet ended."

"On the remainder of the front there were no incidents of importance, apart from rather lively fighting southeast of Arrmentieres, at certain points in Artois and on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front)."

ITALIANS SWEEP CLOSE TO TRIESTE

Smash Carso Defences Twelve Miles from Seaport.

TOLMINO SUBURBS REPORTED TAKEN

City Evacuated by Austrians—Fleet Quits Trieste.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 15.—Hammering at the Austrian front from Tolmino, eighteen miles north of Gorizia, to the Adriatic, the Italians made advances to-day at both ends of the line and at the center, east of Gorizia.

Cadorna's troops have reached the suburbs of Tolmino, according to unofficial reports to-day. The town is reported in flames, and military critics here consider its fall imminent. The Austrians, it is said, already are evacuating it.

In their coastal advance the Italians are now within twelve miles of Trieste. They broke through another series of strong trenches on the Carso plateau, south of Gorizia, to-day, and have cleared the way for a thrust along the railway that skirts the Gulf of Trieste.

Austrian Fleet Quits Trieste. In view of this menace, the Austrian fleet is said to have sailed from the harbor of Trieste. Its destination probably is Pola, fifty-five miles away.

The fall of Tolmino would force the Austrians to abandon the salient formed by the bend in the Isonzo from that town to Gorizia. This wedge is similar to that which the Teutons held between Gorizia and Monfalcone, on the Dorderto plateau.

Like the highland at Gorizia, the Tolmino bridgehead has been one of the bulwarks of the Isonzo defense. For half a year the Italians have attacked it in great force without being able to force it.

With Tolmino lost, the Austrian positions at Plava and Canale would be flanked, both from the north and the south, at Gorizia. Thus the way would be cleared for an Italian advance along the whole line from Tolmino to the sea.

Salient Menaces Advance. Until this Tolmino-Gorizia salient is wiped out any advance east of Gorizia, and even a movement eastward along the Carso, carries with it an element of danger, for the advancing forces of the Italians are open to an attack on the left flank.

For the first time since Gorizia fell the Italians succeeded to-day in advancing in the hilly country east of Gorizia. On these heights the Austrians have been offering very stubborn resistance. Their bulwarks have been Monte San Gabriele and Monte Santo.

After heavy fighting the Italians succeeded in piercing the Austrian intrenchments in the eastern part of the fortress city. This is the first breach in the Teuton line in this sector and clears the way for a wider offensive on the Carso plateau.

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King George Pays Secret Surprise Visit to Front

Spends a Week in Seeing All Sections of Britain's Army and Risks Bombardment to Visit Ground Recently Won.

With the British Army in France, via London, Aug. 15.—King George has been at the front for a week. He left to-day for England, and the news of his departure was the first that most of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret and there was no display or big review, as on his visit last fall.

The King simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields won. The Prince of Wales was with him. Neither were any decorations, and, but for their features, which were recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for officers making a round of inspection.

The King met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, which delivered the main attack on the Somme, and Major General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz.

Breasts First Line Trench. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt, the King went into the trenches from which the British made their charge.

"Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," said the King, musingly. He walked across the old no man's land and saw the effects of the British shellfire on the maze of fortifications and trenches wrested from the Germans.

"Like the curlew of a well-bell crater, the King looked with a sailor's telescope across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the Bazentin, Longueval and Delville Wood. He saw the German guns were busy, while near him a battery of British guns was sending screaming answers.

"It seems to have missed that," he said to General Rawlinson, indicating a sally of wall still standing in Mametz.

"But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, your majesty," said General Haig, who was with the King.

"We improve as we advance," said the King.

Goes Down Into a Dugout. When the King wanted to descend into one of the deep German dugouts General Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the King came up the steps snatching a cigarette, he said, "Remark on the depth of the dugouts, with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers: 'Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now.'"

The King was walking across a field swept by a British charge, he came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." He knelt and said a prayer.

The King took away some empty shell cases and bits of German equipment.

Visits Bombarded Town. Sir Douglas Haig, as the King's host, told him that the town had been shelled every day. This led him to have a look at a town which had been shelled recently by guns of big calibre. As he and the King were walking about examining the enormous craters in the square and the ruins of the old town hall his attendants were considering what might happen if another crater was made where the occupant and his wife were.

Royalty, however, persisted in remaining in the square until curiosity was satisfied.

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BROKEN U-BOAT PLEDGES EXPOSED

Marquis of Crewe Asserts Seven Ships Were Sunk Unwarned.

FORTY LIVES LOST. GOVERNMENT SAYS

Publicity Urged, Pending Adoption of Submarine Policy by Allies.

London, Aug. 15.—Charges that the German government had violated her pledges on submarine warfare given to the United States were made in the House of Lords to-day by the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council.

Baron Sydenham had inquired whether the government considered that commanders of German submarines had adhered to the declaration made to the American government in May in regard to sinking vessels without warning, and whether Austrian submarines were bound by the same conditions.

The Marquis replied that the more public attention was called to the "monstrous proceedings" of submarines, pending the time when it would be possible to make a definite declaration on behalf of the Entente Allies as to the policy they proposed to pursue regarding them, the better it would be.

The government's information was that since the undertakings have been given to the American government four British and three neutral ships had been sunk without warning by submarines, all most certainly German. Another neutral ship, the marquis continued, was attacked by means of a torpedo without warning. In the case of the seven vessels sunk at least forty lives were lost.

The Marquis said it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that in the seven cases there had been clear violation of the undertaking given by the German government. Those cases might be regarded as proved.

In addition, there were several others in which ships had been sunk and lives lost in circumstances which made it seem highly probable, although it had not been so definitely proved, that there had been a breach of the undertaking. In these cases the government would not say that the letter of the undertaking actually had been broken by the German government or its servants.

Italian Sailing Vessel and Steamships Sunk. London, Aug. 15.—The Italian steamer San Giovanni Battista, of 1,067 tons gross, and the Italian sailing vessel Rosario have been sunk.

Lloyds reports the sinking of the 2,500-ton Italian steamship Teti in the Mediterranean. Part of the crew was landed at Genoa.

Plate Thrown at Wife Kills Child. Anna Brown, two years old, died yesterday in the Bayonne City Hospital from a fractured skull and her father, Thomas, of 640 Avenue C, Bayonne, was arrested, charged with causing her death. According to detectives, Brown threw a plate at his wife during a quarrel two weeks ago. Mrs. Brown dodged and the plate hit the child.

Vienna, Aug. 15.—The Austrian official statement of August 12, says: Front of Archduke Charles Francis—The attack by German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians is progressing successfully. Yesterday 700 Russians were captured and three ma-

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DR. MAGNES BARRED FROM VISITING RUSSIA

Passports Approved by Paris Envoy Are Not Recognized.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, head of the Kehillah of this city and a member of a commission of sixteen sent to investigate the condition of Jews in the war zone, has not been allowed to enter Russia. This was announced yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff and others interested in Jewish war relief, who had received cables from Copenhagen.

According to these dispatches, Dr. Magnes is at Copenhagen, having been turned back at the Russian frontier in spite of special passports, approved by the Russian Ambassador at Washington.

One of the chief reasons for Dr. Magnes's trip was to superintend the distribution of \$2,500,000 sent to Jews by their brethren here.

RUSSIANS SEIZE CARPATHIAN PASS

Continued from page 1

captured seven officers, 413 men and three machine guns.

In the Carpathian Woods, at the mouth of the Pruth, the enemy, under our pressure, evacuated Jablonitz, which we occupied. South of this point we reoccupied Vornik and Ardeleu, and on Saturday, seized 32 officers and 1,000 men prisoners. Our offensive continues.

An earlier announcement read: On the evening of August 14 a German Albatross appeared over the town of Nesvij. Staff Captain Krutner, who brought down an enemy aeroplane at Nesvij, taking 32 officers and 1,000 men prisoners. Our offensive continues.

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